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success Mr. Benjamin has rendered two of the grandest scenes may be seen by a glance at the two plates, for copies of which we are indebted to the publishers of *The Century* magazine.

Chartering a schooner at Prince Edwards island, Mr. Benjamin and his party sailed up the mouth of the Miramichi river, thence to Bay of Chaleur, thence north to Cape Gaspé, then visiting the Magdalen islands he crossed the Newfoundland coast, ascending the Humber river. He then visited the Island of St. Pierre on the southern coast of Newfoundland, finally crossing over to Cape Breton and taking the inside passage through the Little and Great Bradore lake; then passing through the Gut of Canso, the party left their schooner, the voyage completed, at Georgetown, P. E. I.

Our naturalist readers will be interested not only in the descriptions of the scenery, but also in the accounts of the fisheries and particularly the squid fishing as carried on at the Miquelon island. Mention is made of a peculiar breed of dogs at Arichat, Cape Breton. "They are," says our author, "like Newfoundland dogs, large, black and shaggy, but some waggish fate has robbed them of their tails, leaving only a shortish stump." The breed is said to be peculiar to Arichat, and we wish it had been ascertained through how many generations it has been in existence.

A good many tourists will want to follow more or less closely the wake of the *Alice May*, and will be compelled to take with them as a guide book this breezy, richly illustrated narrative of the cruise.

IRVING'S COPPER-BEARING ROCKS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.¹—This volume is an elaborate account of a series of rocks whose age and relations have been much in dispute. The subject is treated largely from the lithological standpoint, and is richly illustrated by colored plates of microscopical sections and by elaborate geological maps. Professor Irving adopts the view published in the third volume of the *Geology of Wisconsin* in 1880 as to the pre-Cambrian age of the copper-bearing rocks, "which are in Northern Wisconsin found to be separated from the basal fossiliferous Cambrian sandstone of the Mississippi valley by a great supervening erosion, while from the underlying Huronian the separation did not appear to be so great." In that report these rocks were described under the name of the Keweenaw or Keweenawan series, following the previous suggestions of Hunt and Brooks, and this term is adopted by Professor Irving.

The report appears to have been prepared with care and ability, and is a most important contribution to theoretical as well as economic geology.

¹ *U. S. Geological Survey*. C. King, director. The Copper-bearing rocks of Lake Superior. By ROLAND D. IRVING. Washington, D. C., 1883. 4to, pp. 464.